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**(54) THERMOPROTECTED MICROPARTICLE COMPOSITIONS AND PROCESS FOR TERMINAL
STEAM STERILIZATION THEREOF**

**GEGEN HITZEEINWIRKUNG GESCHÜTZTE MIKROPARTIKEL UND VERFAHREN ZUR
TERMINALEN DAMPFSTERILISATION DERSELBEN**

**COMPOSITIONS DE MICROPARTICULES A PROTECTION THERMIQUE ET PROCEDE DE
STERILISATION A LA VAPEUR APRES CONDITIONNEMENT**

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(73) Proprietor: **SKYEPHARMA CANADA INC.
Verdun, Québec H3E 1H4 (CA)**

(72) Inventor: **MISHRA, Awadhesh, K.
Verdun Quebec H3E 1H8 (CA)**

(74) Representative: **Bassil, Nicholas Charles et al
Kilburn & Strode
20 Red Lion Street
London WC1R 4PJ (GB)**

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US-A- 5 091 187 US-A- 5 100 591
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Description

BACKGROUND

5 [0001] Several compositions of micro- and nano-particle suspensions of water-insoluble or poorly water-soluble biologically active substances such as pharmaceutical agents, and methods to prepare such suspensions have been described in patent literature. These compositions use surfactant molecules as surface modifiers that associate on the surface of the micro- or nano-particles and inhibit the growth of their size. Such surface stabilized microparticles may be administered to elicit their pharmaceutical advantage by injectable or oral or other routes of administration.

10 [0002] Drug delivery systems utilizing microparticulate suspensions have been described in literature (D. H. Haynes, "Phospholipid-coated Microcrystals: Injectable Formulations of Water-Insoluble Drugs." US Patents 5,091,187 and 5,091,188). These suspensions are believed to be the first applications of the surface modified microparticulate aqueous suspension containing particles made up of a core of pure drug substances and stabilized with natural or synthetic bipolar lipids including phospholipids and cholesterol. Subsequently, similar delivery systems exploiting these principles have been described (G.G. Liversidge et al., "Surface Modified Drug Nanoparticles." US Patent 5,145,684 K. J. Illig and P. Sarpotdar, "Formulations Comprising Olin 10-G to Prevent Particle Aggregation and Increase Stability." US Patent 5,340,564 H. William Bosch et al., "Process for Preparing Therapeutic Compositions Containing Nanoparticles." US Patent 5,510,118) emphasizing the usefulness of the drug delivery approach utilizing particulate aqueous suspensions.

20 [0003] Sterilization of the submicron- to micron-sized particle suspension of the pharmaceutical agent is necessary for their parenteral administration. The preferred method of sterilization of pharmaceutical parenteral agents is terminal sterilization by autoclaving. It has been found that many surface modified submicron- to micron-sized particle suspensions undergo particle size growth during autoclaving. This is attributed to the release of the surfactant molecules from the small particle surface and its subsequent coagulation at autoclaving temperatures. The small particles that are devoid of the surfactants become unstabilised and undergo particle size growth by various mechanisms. The temperature at which such coagulation of surfactant molecules occur is known as the cloud point of that surfactant. It is believed that addition of cloud point modifiers, which are merely other surfactants, raises the cloud point of the primary surfactant and thereby maintaining the surface modifier coating on the nanoparticles during autoclaving. The cloud point modifier molecules described in majority of the published literature (US Patent 5,298, 262, US Patent 5,336,507, and US Patent 5,340,564) are ionic surfactants, including charged phospholipids.

30 [0004] Successful terminal steam sterilisation of phospholipid-stabilised emulsions and phospholipid-liposomes have been reported in literature [1-4]. However, examples of successful terminal steam sterilisation of micron or submicron size particle suspensions of water insoluble or poorly soluble drugs, that contain only phospholipids as the surface modifier, have not been reported prior to the findings reported in the present invention.

35 [0005] DE-A-4440337 relates to a pharmaceutical nanosuspension comprising particles of at least one active compound which is insoluble, sparingly soluble or moderately soluble in water, aqueous media and/or organic solvents, wherein the active ingredient is solid at room temperature and has an average diameter of from 10 nm to a 1000 nm, and when introduced into water, aqueous media and/or organic solvents, the active compound has increased saturation solubility and increased rate of dissolution compared with powders of the active compound prepared using other means.

40 [0006] WO98/07414 discloses a process for preparing submicron or micron size stable particles of a water insoluble or a poorly soluble industrially useful compound which comprises reducing the particle size of the compound in the presence of a phospholipid and at least one non-ionic, anionic or cationic surfactant.

45 [0007] US 5100591 provides a process for preparing lipid microparticles comprising a water-insoluble substance and a phospholipid which lipid microparticles are stable in aqueous suspension, which process comprises dissolving the substance and the phospholipid in an organic solvent, mixing the resultant solution with an aqueous solution to form a precipitate and removing the solvent to recover an aqueous solution containing microparticles in the form of a microsuspension.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

50 [0008] The invention provides an injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of a particulate suspension of a water insoluble or poorly water-soluble drug wherein the particles in the suspension have a volume weighted mean diameter of up to 3 μm with not more than 3000 particles of 10 μm or greater size and not more than 300 particles of 25 μm or greater size, surface stabilized with one or more phospholipid surface modifiers and a pharmaceutically acceptable amount, safe for parenteral administration, of a pharmaceutically acceptable, water soluble polyhydroxy thermoprotecting agent, the ratio of the drug substance to the surface modifier is up to 5:1, the amount of the surface modifier is from 0.2% w/w to 5.0% w/w and wherein the composition is substantially completely devoid of surfactants that require, during terminal steam sterilization, elevation of their cloud point temperature by addition of a cloud point

modifier and the composition is substantially devoid of surfactant additives which coagulate on steam sterilization.

[0009] The water insoluble or poorly water soluble drug substance may be at a concentration suitable for either immediate release or sustained release delivery of the drug substance by parenteral administration (intravenous, intramuscular, or subcutaneous administration).

5 [0010] The injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition may further comprise a pharmaceutical excipient for ophthalmic, peroral or transdermal administration of the water insoluble or poorly water-soluble drug substance.

10 [0011] The invention further provides an injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of a particulate suspension of a water insoluble or poorly water-soluble biologically active substance, wherein the particles in the suspension have a volume weighted mean diameter of up to 3 μm with not more than 3000 particles of 10 μm or greater size and not more than 300 particles of 25 μm or greater size, surface stabilized with one or more phospholipid surface modifiers and a pharmaceutically acceptable amount, safe for parenteral administration, of a pharmaceutically acceptable, water soluble polyhydroxy thermoprotecting agent, chosen from trehalose, lactose, dextrose, sorbitol, dextran and mannitol, the ratio of the active substance to the surface modifier is up to 5:1, the amount of the surface modifier is from 0.2% w/w to 5.0% w/w and the composition is substantially completely devoid of surfactants that require, during terminal steam sterilization, elevation of their cloud point temperature by addition of a cloud point modifier and the composition is substantially devoid of surfactant additives which coagulate on steam sterilization.

[0012] The invention further provides a lyophilised or spray dried powder prepared from the injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilised composition of the invention.

20 [0013] The invention further provides a method for preparing an aqueous suspension comprising particles of a water-insoluble or poorly water-soluble biologically active substance comprising itraconazole, egg phospholipid surface modifier, and trehalose, the aqueous suspension having a particle size stability during steam sterilization such that the ratio of volume weighted mean particle size prior to sterilization to the volume weighted mean particle size after sterilization is 1.07:1.16, the method comprising sealing in a vial under nitrogen atmosphere, a composition comprising water, 2% w/w of particles of itraconazole, 0.5% w/w of egg phospholipid surface modifier, and 12% w/w of trehalose, and steam sterilizing the composition in the vial.

25 [0014] The invention further provides a method for preparing an aqueous suspension comprising particles of a water-insoluble or poorly water-soluble biologically active substance comprising itraconazole, egg phospholipid surface modifier, and trehalose, the aqueous suspension having a particle size stability during steam sterilization such that the ratio of volume weighted mean particle size prior to sterilization to the volume weighted mean particle size after sterilization is 1.01:1.16, the method comprising sealing in a vial under nitrogen atmosphere, a composition comprising water, 5% w/w of particles of itraconazole, 1.1% w/w of egg phospholipid surface modifier, and 12% w/w of trehalose, and steam sterilizing the composition in the vial.

35 [0015] The invention further provides a method for preparing an aqueous suspension comprising particles of a water-insoluble or poorly water-soluble biologically active substance comprising itraconazole, egg phospholipid surface modifier, and trehalose, the aqueous suspension having a particle size stability during steam sterilization such that the ratio of volume weighted mean particle size prior to sterilization to the volume weighted mean particle size after sterilization is 0.9:1.03, the method comprising sealing in a vial under nitrogen atmosphere, a composition comprising water, 10% w/w of particles of itraconazole, 3.5% w/w of egg phospholipid surface modifier, and 13% w/w of trehalose, and steam sterilizing the composition in the vial.

40 [0016] The active substance may comprise an antifungal agent (e.g. itraconazole), an immunosuppressive agent (e.g. cyclosporin), or a sterol (e.g. alfaxalone).

[0017] The phospholipid surface modifier may comprise a natural or synthetic phospholipid and is preferably an egg phospholipid or a soy phospholipid.

45 [0018] Surprisingly it was found that selected compositions of submicron- to micron-sized particulate suspension of water-insoluble or poorly water-soluble pharmaceutical agents containing a pharmaceutically acceptable water soluble polyhydroxy compound could be autoclaved without any marked increase of mean particle size.

[0019] Yet another surprising finding was that such compositions withstood the stresses that are usually known to promote particle size growth or flocculation or agglomeration. For instance, without any significant increase in particle size, the steam sterilised compositions could be shaken for several days, could withstand the stress due to cyclical storage at 40 and 5°C, repeated freezing and thawing, or severe sedimentation forces.

50 [0020] It was a further surprising finding that these compositions could be successfully lyophilized before or after steam sterilisation. In addition, the lyophilized preparations could be reconstituted by addition of water to make an aqueous suspension having qualities similar to the original suspension.

55 [0021] These compositions did not use any surfactants that would require cloud point modifying molecules for protection against coagulation, flocculation, crystal growth, or particle size growth during the terminal steam sterilisation process. The steam sterilisable formulations described in the present invention differ from the those known in the art by the absence of surfactants which have a tendency to coagulate on steam sterilisation.

[0022] The present invention focuses on how the growth of particles can be prevented during and after terminal steam sterilization of micron and sub-micron sized particles of water insoluble or poorly soluble pharmaceutical agents due to certain types of agents defined here as "thermoprotecting agents", and selected processing conditions defined here as "thermoprotecting conditions".

[0023] The "thermoprotecting agents" and "thermoprotecting conditions" are characterized by their ability to restrict the increase in volume weighted mean diameter of the particulate suspension during and after terminal steam sterilization to a limit that the steam sterilized suspension can be injected by intravenous or other parenteral routes of administration without-compromising the safety of the subject. A volume weighted mean diameter of up to about 3 μm is considered safe for intravenous injection. However, such a suspension should not contain more than 3000 particles of 10 μm or greater size and not more than 300 particles of 25 μm or greater size according to the USP particulate test criterion. We have thus defined the term "successful steam sterilization" as a process with which one can prepare formulations which do not contain particles of above specified diameter limits or preferably the volume weighted mean particle diameter of the suspension does not increase after steam sterilization by more than about two-times.

[0024] While the surface modifiers possibly adsorb to the freshly made surfaces of drug particles during the process of particle size reduction, and (a) convert lipophilic drug surface to hydrophilic surface that has increased stability, and (b) possibly modify the surface charge of the drug particle surfaces, the thermoprotecting agent and thermoprotecting conditions described herein help maintain the particle size distribution of the suspension during and after the terminal steam sterilization conditions.

[0025] The thermoprotecting agents useful in the composition of the invention are one or a combination of pharmaceutically acceptable water soluble polyhydroxy compounds that also act as tonicity modifiers, such as dextrose, sucrose, mannitol, sorbitol, dextran, trehalose or lactose. A detailed description of these agents may be found in *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 18th Edition, 1990, Mack Publishing Co., PA; and *Theory and Practice of Industrial Pharmacy*, Lachman *et al.*, 1986.

[0026] Suitable thermoprotecting conditions include absence of high ionic strength, particularly absence of high concentration of hydrogen or hydroxyl ions. Some other suitable thermoprotecting conditions include absence of agents such as polyethylene glycols, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinylpyrrolidone, which themselves have a natural tendency to coagulate at high temperatures.

[0027] Without wishing to limit this invention to any particular theory, it is thought that some of the functions of the combination of surface active or non-surface active thermoprotecting agents and thermoprotecting conditions as they relate to this invention are:

- To suppress the process of Ostwald Ripening during the cooling cycle of the terminal steam sterilization and therefore maintain the particle size, increase the storage stability, minimize sedimentation, and decrease the particle growth during lyophilization and reconstitution.
- To enhance the association of surface modifier and the drug particles such that the protecting environment around the particles is maintained over a wide range of temperature and pressure as is prevalent during the terminal steam sterilization process.
- To increase the interface compatibility between water-insoluble drug particles and the liquid.
- To aid in orienting the surface modifiers' hydrophilic portion preferentially into the aqueous phase while the lipophilic portion remains strongly adsorbed to the surface of the water-insoluble drug particle as well as to enhance the stability of such orientation.

[0028] The process that can be used to produce these stable sub-micron and micron size particles include mixing the drug with phospholipid, other surfactants, thermoprotecting agents, and other ingredients followed by sonication, milling, homogenization, microfluidization, and antisolvent and solvent precipitation, spray drying of the solution in compressed normal or supercritical solvents.

[0029] Examples of some preferred water-insoluble drugs include antifungal agents, immunosuppressive and immunoactive agents, antiviral agents, antineoplastic agents, analgesic and antiinflammatory agents, antibiotics, antiepileptics, anesthetics, hypnotics, sedatives, antipsychotic agents, neuroleptic agents, antidepressants, anxiolytics, anticonvulsant agents, antagonists, neuron blocking agents, anticholinergic and cholinomimetic agents, antimuscarinic and muscarinic agents, antiadrenergic and antiarrhythmics, antihypertensive agents, hormones and nutrients. A detail description of these drugs may be found in *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 18th Edition, 1990, Mack Publishing Co., PA.

EXAMPLES

Example 1

[0030] Table I summarizes some of the example compositions and observations. In Table I is displayed the amounts of drug substance (itraconazole), egg-phospholipid (surface modifier); and tonicity agents (various polyhydroxy compounds) used in making those preparations. These compositions do not require addition of so-called cloud point modifying agents to prevent egg-phospholipid separation and coagulation. The attributes of the suspensions made before and after terminal steam sterilisation are also included in this table.

[0031] These preparations have been made by mixing the ingredients with appropriate amount of water, adjusting the pH with required quantities of aqueous sodium hydroxide, and then subjecting the dispersion to high pressure homogenization or high pressure microfluidization at pressures in the range of 68.9 to 172.2 MPa (10000 to 25000 psi). During the homogenization or microfluidization process the process fluid was cooled to maintain a temperature between 5 and 35°C. The finished product was filled in 5 or 10 mL borosilicate USP Type I glass vials. These vials were sealed under nitrogen atmosphere and subjected to terminal steam sterilization at 121°C for 15 to 30 minutes.

[0032] Successfully terminally steam sterilized preparations of itraconazole, experiments 1-A to 1-G, are displayed in Table I. By the term "successfully terminally steam sterilized preparations" it is understood in this example that the volume weighted mean particle diameter of the suspension did not increase after steam sterilization by more than two-times. To demonstrate this, Table I shows the ratio of post-autoclaving mean particle size to that before sterilization, which are within the range of from 1.08 to 1.69. The volume-weighted diameters of these suspensions have been determined with a Malvern Mastersizer Microplus, which utilizes a method based on the diffraction of light by the particulate suspension.

[0033] Formulations 1-A to 1-G described in Table I are examples of successful steam sterilized products without any significant increase in particle size. Volume weighted mean diameters of the suspensions after terminal steam sterilization for the said formulations did not increase by more than a factor of two.

TABLE I:

Examples of terminally steam sterilized Microparticle-Itaconazole suspensions and their pre- and post-sterilization attributes.							
Formulation Number	1-A	1-B	1-C	1-D	1-E	1-F	1-G
Drug Amount, %	2	5	10	9	9	9	10
Lipoid E80, %	0.5	1.1	3.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.0
Other Additive*	TRE	TRE	TRE	DE38	DE77	LAC	MAN
Other Additive, %	12	12	13	10	10	10	5.5
Water	qs 100%	qs 100%	qs 100%	qs 100%	qs 100%	qs 100%	qs 100%
Drug:Lipid Ratio	4:1	4.5:1	2.86:1	3.33:1	3.33:1	3.33:1	5:1
Pre-Sterilization Particle Size, μm	1.07	1.01	0.9	1.30	1.30	1.31	0.75
Post-Sterilization Particle Size, μm	1.16	1.16	1.03	1.53	1.5	1.45	1.27
Post- to Pre-Sterilization Particle Size Ratio	1.08	1.14	1.14	1.18	1.15	1.11	1.69

* Symbols and sources of chemicals: Itaconazol (Wyckoff Chemical Co.); TRE = Trehalose (Pfanstiehl, Waukegan, IL); DE38 = Dextran-average molecular weight = 38,100 (Sigma, St. Louis, MO); DE77 = Dextran-average molecular weight = 77,000 (Sigma, St. Louis, MO); LAC = Lactose (BDH Inc., Toronto, Canada); MAN = Mannitol (J. T. Baker, Phillipsburg, NJ); GLY = glycerin.

Example 2

[0034] In Table II are presented the results of some negative control experiments. As a control experiment, an itraconazole formulation (2-A) without any thermoprotectant and surface modifier addition was attempted. The solid drug could not be dispersed in water. Major portion of the drug remained floating on the surface of water. Therefore, it could

not be homogenized. It was found that addition of a surfactant was necessary that also acted as a wetting agent. This formulation could not be made possible without any surface modifier. Therefore, steam sterilization and particle size determinations were not attempted.

[0035] The formulation 2-B to 2-E were prepared by the method described in Example 1.

TABLE II:

Examples of terminally steam sterilized Microparticle-Itraconazole suspensions and their pre- and post-sterilization attributes.					
Formulation Number	2-A	2-B	2-C	2-D	2-E
Drug: Itraconazole	10%	10%	2.5%	8.1%	8.1%
Lipoid E80	0%	10%	10%	2.4%	2.4%
Other Additives ¹	0%	MAN: 5.5%	GLY: 2.5%	TRE: 12% MRJ: 2.0%	TRE: 12% PF68: 2.0%
Water	qs 100%	qs 100%	qs 100%	qs 100%	qs 100%
Drug:Lipid Ratio	NA	1:1	0.25:1	3.4:1	3.4:1
Pre-Sterilization Particle Size, μm	ND ²	0.59	ND ⁴	0.86	0.86
Post-Sterilization Particle Size, μm	ND ²	ND ³	ND ⁴	7.84	4.22
Post- to Pre-Sterilization Particle Size Ratio	ND ²	ND ³	ND ⁴	9.1	4.9

Notes:

¹ Symbols and sources of chemicals: Itraconazole (Wyckoff Chemical Co.); Lipoid E80 (Lipoid GmbH); TRE = Trehalose (Pfanstiehl, Waukegan, IL); MRJ = Myrj52S (ICI Surfactants); PF68 = Pluronic F68 (BASF); MAN = Mannitol (J. T. Baker, Phillipsburg, NJ); GLY = glycerin.

² The solid drug could not be dispersed in water, therefore, it could not be homogenized. It was found that addition of a surfactant was necessary that also acted as a wetting agent. This formulation could not be made possible without any surface modifier. Therefore, steam sterilization and particle size determinations were not attempted.

³ Formulation 2-B demonstrated flocculation or aggregation and significant quantity of scum formation on the surface of the autoclaved material which dispersed slowly on vigorous agitation.

⁴ Particle size of the formulation 2-C, consisting of 2.5% glycerol as the tonicity modifier, showed highly unstable particle size and therefore terminal steam sterilization was not performed.

[0036] The formulation 2-B demonstrated flocculation or aggregation and significant quantity of scum formation on the surface of the autoclaved material, which dispersed slowly on vigorous agitation. It was thought that the flocculation or creaming on steam sterilization of formulation 2-B originated from an excessive amount of phospholipid. This formulation has a 1:1 ratio of drug to Lipoid E80, i.e., 10% w/w each. It is believed that excessive amount of phospholipid resulted in some sort of cross-linked structure during steam sterilization that induced flocculation and creaming.

[0037] Additionally, in the presence of a large excess of the surfactants during the steam sterilization conditions, the particle size growth may occur due to solubilization of the drug in the microstructures of surfactant molecules followed by recrystallization upon cooling. Such microstructures include minute quantities of micelles or liposomes in equilibrium with other structures formed with the surfactant molecules. The fraction of these microstructures would increase with increasing quantities of the surfactants. It was thus recognized that maintaining a proper amount of the surface modifier in the formulation was important in order to avoid the particle size growth upon terminal steam sterilization.

[0038] In general, terminal steam sterilization of the microparticle formulations was found to be successful by reducing the phospholipid to a minimum quantity (e.g., from ~10% w/w to from 0.2 to 5.0 % w/w that could allow an effective coating of the phospholipid on the drug-microparticle while avoiding the undesirable phospholipid structures considered to be responsible for large size cross-linked structures on steam sterilization. A drug to phospholipid ratio above about 3:1 seemed to give good result (formulations 1-A to 1-G of Example 1). When the drug to phospholipid ratio was brought down, e.g., from 5:1 in formulation 1-G (Example 1), to 1:1 in formulation 2-B, extensive flocculation or aggregation and significant quantity of scum formation on the surface of the autoclaved material was observed.

[0039] Particle size of the formulation 2-C, consisting of 2.5% glycerol as the tonicity modifier, was unstable and therefore terminal steam sterilization was not performed. This formulation had a large quantity of phospholipid compared to the drug, giving a low drug to phospholipid ratio of 0.25:1. In addition, this formulation employed 2.5% w/w

glycerin as the tonicity modifier. It is believed that the unfavorable drug: phospholipid ratio and/or use of glycerin as the tonicity modifier caused the observed increase in the particle size of the formulation even without the heat stress of terminal steam sterilization.

[0040] Formulations 2-D and 2-E represent the effect of addition of certain commonly used surfactants. Surfactant Myrj-52S (polyethyleneglycol-40 stearate) was present at 2.0% in formulation 2-D in addition to 2.4% Lipoid E80 and 8.1 % itraconazole. Similarly, surfactant Pluronic F68 (a Poloxamer) was present at 2.0% in formulation 2-E in addition to 2.4% Lipoid E80 and 8.1 % itraconazole. Although the mean particle size of the preautoclaved suspension of both formulations 2-D and 2-E remained 0.86 μ m, upon steam sterilization it increased tremendously to 7.84 and 4.22 μ m, respectively. Both the formulations became highly viscous after steam sterilization. The formulations 2-D and 2-E display the post- to pre-sterilization particle size ratios of 9.1 and 4.9 respectively. This experiment demonstrates that addition of certain surfactants to Lipoid E80 containing Microparticle formulations results in a large growth of particle size.

Example 3

[0041] Preparation "C" (Microparticle-Itraconazole (10%)) of example 1 was used for this experiment. Approximately 5 g of the preparation was placed in a vial and sealed under nitrogen. Freeze/thaw stress was given as follows. The vial contents were frozen by storing in a freezer (approximately -20°C) for at least 6 hours. The frozen sample was then thawed by placing the vial at room temperature for from 0.5 to 1 hour. Particle size distribution of the thawed sample was measured by the method mentioned above. Appearance of the thawed sample was recorded. The vial was then again sealed under nitrogen for the next cycle of this experiment. The results of this experiment are summarized in Table III. The formulation has displayed a very good particle size stability upon the destabilizing stress of freeze/thaw conditions.

Example 4

[0042] A thermal cycling stress was given to the preparation "1-C" of example 1 by storing the formulation for approximately 24 hours in a refrigerator at about 4°C and then in an incubator at about 40°C for approximately 24 hours. The particle size was measured and appearance noted at the end of each cycle. This cycle was repeated. The results are given below in Table IV. The results indicate a very good stability of the particle size and appearance of the formulation on thermal cycling stress. The formulation remained stable for 4 cycles, after which the study was terminated.

Table III:

Particle size stability of Microparticle-Itraconazole (10%) on freeze/thaw stress.				
Cycle #	Volume Weighted Particle Size, μ m			Appearance
	Mean	90 Percentile	99.9 Percentile	
0	1.04	1.60	2.52	Homogeneous White Suspension
1	1.04	1.60	2.52	
2	1.01	1.53	2.47	
3	1.01	1.52	2.44	
4	1.05	1.61	2.53	
5	1.02	1.52	2.44	
6	1.01	1.50	2.38	
7	1.02	1.54	2.41	
8	1.03	1.55	2.42	
9	1.02	1.53	2.44	
10	1.03	1.57	2.47	

Table IV:

Particle size stability of Microparticle-Itraconazole (10%) on thermal cycling (4-40°C) stress.				
Cycle #	Volume Weighted Particle Size Distribution (µm)			Appearance
	Mean	90 Percentile	99.9 Percentile	
0	1.04	1.60	2.52	Homogeneous White Suspension
1	1.01	1.52	2.45	
2	1.02	1.56	2.47	
3	1.02	1.57	2.50	
4	1.03	1.59	2.76	

Example 5

[0043] Good stability on shaking stress has been also demonstrated (see Table V). The steam-sterilized formulation of example "1-C" was tested. Shaking stress was given as follows. The vial containing the formulation was placed horizontally on an orbital shaker and shaken at approximately 100 rpm. The vial was removed from the shaker daily for observation of the appearance. Particle size was measured every alternate day. The volume weighted mean particle size and its 90 as well as 99.9 percentile did not change significantly on shaking for 7 days. The study was terminated after 7 days.

Table V:

Particle size stability of Microparticle-Itraconazole (10%) on shaking stress				
Shaking Stress Time Point	Volume Weighted Particle Size (µm)			
	Mean	90 Percentile	99.9 Percentile	Appearance
Day 0	1.04	1.60	2.52	Homogeneous White Suspension
Day 3	1.05	1.64	2.83	
Day 5	1.10	1.77	3.28	
Day 7	1.06	1.68	2.83	

Example 6

[0044] The long-term sedimentation behavior was assessed by a centrifugation experiment and the formulation quality was determined by particle sizing (Table VI). Preparation "1-C" of example 1 was tested. The formulation could not be sedimented by centrifuging for approximately 20 min at 3000-rpm. Significant sedimentation was observed by increasing the centrifugation speed to approximately 5000 and 6000 rpm for another 20 min., however this sediment was resuspendable with some difficulty upon shaking. Resuspendibility was assessed as: Easy: Sedimented suspension became visually homogeneous on shaking gently by hand. Moderate: Sedimented suspension became visually homogeneous on vigorous hand shaking. Difficult: Vortexing required for the sedimented suspension to make visually homogeneous.

[0045] There was no increase in particle size upon such sedimentation. In addition, agglomeration or flocculation was not observed in optical microscopy. Average particle size by the optical microscopy agreed with that by Malvern Mastersizer.

Table VI:

Stability of Microparticle-Itraconazole (10%) on sedimentation stress						
Centrifuging Condition		Sedimentation	Resuspendibility	Volume Weighted Particle Size (μm)		
Speed (rpm)	Duration (min)			Mean	90 Percentile	99.9 Percentile
Before Centrifugation		None	NA*	1.05	1.58	2.48
1000	5	None	NA	ND*	ND	ND
1500	10	None	NA	ND	ND	ND
2000	15	Little	Easy	1.02	1.51	2.39
3000	15	Little	Moderate	0.99	1.47	2.20
5000	15	Significant	Difficult	0.97	1.43	2.19
6000	15	Significant	Difficult	0.99	1.46	2.17

*NA = Not Applicable; ND = Not Determined.

Example 7

[0046] Preparation "1-C" (Microparticle-Itraconazole (10%)) of the Example 1 was used for this experiment. Approximately 5g of the unautoclaved product was placed in a glass vial and lyophilized. The vials that were terminally steam sterilized were also lyophilized. The lyophilized material was an off-white cake. The lyophilized cake was easily reconstituted with water by 4-5 gentle inversions of the vial into a homogenous white suspension. The appearance and particle size of the original suspension and that of lyophilized and reconstituted preparation is presented in Table VII. Both the unautoclaved and autoclaved formulations display good particle size stability upon lyophilization and reconstitution.

Example 8

[0047] The formulations and their attributes of this example are given in Table VIII. These formulations were prepared by the methods of Example 1. In the microparticle-cyclosporine formulation 8-A, polyhydroxy compound acting as thermoprotectant or tonicity modifier was not added into the premix. The particle size reduction profile was found to be very inefficient. The volume weighted mean particle diameter of the suspension was about 4 micrometers at the end of homogenization. This suspension was steam sterilized at 121°C for 15 minutes that resulted in a heavy coagulated mass of the solid particles of several millimeters. Almost all of the drug substance was seen sedimented leaving behind a clear supernatant.

Table VII:

Particle size stability upon lyophilization and reconstitution of a Microparticle-Itraconazole (10%) Suspension				
Formulation Condition	Appearance	Volume Weighted Particle Size (μm)		
		Mean	90 Percentile	99.9 Percentile
Unsterilized Suspension Before Lyophilization	Homogeneous White Suspension	0.9	1.31	2.08
Unsterilized Lyophilized and Reconstituted Suspension	Homogeneous White Suspension	1.00	1.60	2.56
Sterilized Suspension Before Lyophilization	Homogeneous White Suspension	1.03	1.59	2.51

Table VII: (continued)

Particle size stability upon lyophilization and reconstitution of a Microparticle-Itraconazole (10%) Suspension				
Formulation Condition	Appearance	Volume Weighted Particle Size (μm)		
		Mean	90 Percentile	99.9 Percentile
Sterilized Lyophilized and Reconstituted Suspension	Homogeneous White Suspension	1.10	1.71	2.51

Table VIII:

More examples of terminally steam sterilized microparticle formulations.		
Formulation Number	8-A	8-B
Drug	Cyclosporine	Cyclosporine
Drug Amount, %	10	10
Trehalose, %	None	12
Lipoid E80, %	3.0	3.0
Pre-Sterilization Particle Size, μm	~ 4	0.72
Post-Sterilization Particle Size, μm	Large Particles by Visual Inspection	1.03
Ratio of Post- and Pre-Sterilization Particle Sizes	Much greater than 2	1.43

[0048] Premix of formulation 8-B contained trehalose in addition to the components of example 8-A. The homogenization process of this formulation was interrupted in the midway by allowing to stand overnight under nitrogen atmosphere at ambient temperature. The homogenization was completed the next day. Efficient particle size reduction to a volume weighted mean diameter of 0.72 micrometers was observed. In addition, this formulation could be successfully steam sterilized at 121°C for 15 minutes with an acceptable increase in the particle size to approximately 1.03, an increase by a factor of only 1.43. It is believed that the presence of the polyhydroxy compound, trehalose, allowed the efficient particle size reduction. The formulation could withstand the heat stress of autoclaving without a large increase in the particle size.

Example 9

[0049] Some example formulations containing Alfaxalone and their pre and post steam sterilization attributes are shown in Table IX. These formulations were prepared by the methods of Example 1.

Table IX:

Examples of terminally steam sterilized Microparticle-Alfaxalone formulations.			
Formulation Number	9-A	9-B	9-C
Drug Amount, %	3.0	3.0	3.0
Lipoid E80, %	2.0	2.0	1.0
DSPC, %*	1.0	1.0	0.5
DMPG, %**	0.2	0.2	0.1
Dextran, %	20	---	20

* DSPC = distearylphosphatidyl choline

** DMPG = dimyristoylphosphatidyl glycerol

Table IX: (continued)

Examples of terminally steam sterilized Microparticle-Alfaxalone formulations.			
Formulation Number	9-A	9-B	9-C
Sodium Chloride, M	---	---	---
Water	qs 100%	qs 100%	qs 100%
Pre-Sterilization Mean Particle Size, μm	1.38	1.38	1.42
Post-Sterilization Mean Particle Size, μm	2.95	5.24	2.71
Ratio of Post- and Pre-Sterilization Mean Particle Sizes	2.1	3.8	1.9

[0050] Formulation, 9-A, which has a combination of phospholipids (Lipoid E80, DSPC and DMPG) and dextran as the thermoprotectant, demonstrates about 2-fold increase in particle size upon steam sterilization by heating at 121°C for 15 min. On the other hand, formulation 9-B, which has composition similar to that of 9-A except the absence of dextran, shows a much higher mean particle size (5.24 μm) and the ratio of post- and pre-sterilization mean particle sizes of 3.8. Thus presence of dextran in formulation 9-A has improved the particle size stabilization over that of formulation 9-B. Formulation 9-C is very similar to the formulation 9-A except slightly different amounts of surface modifiers. In this formulation also the particle size increase has been limited to about a factor of two. It has a mean particle size of 2.71 μm and the ratio of post- and pre-sterilization mean particle sizes of only 1.9.

[0051] In addition to the example compositions mentioned above, the formulations of this invention may additionally contain suitable amount of pH buffering salts and pH adjusting agents such as sodium hydroxide and/or pharmaceutically acceptable acids. It is known to those skilled in the art of handling the phospholipids that at pH lower than 5 and higher than 9 the phospholipid molecules undergo extensive hydrolysis. Therefore, the pH of the suspension was usually adjusted to within this range prior to homogenization, and if necessary readjusted prior to steam sterilization.

REFERENCES

[0052]

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3. "Sterilization of liposomes by heat treatment" by Zuidam, Nicolaas J.; Lee, Stephan S.L.; and Crommelin, Daan J.A.; *Pharmaceutical Research* 10:1592-1596, 1993.
4. "Liposomes" Klaveness, Jo; Berg, Arne; Jacobsen, Trond Vegard; Rongved, Pal; Ege, Thorfinn; Kikuchi, Hiroshi; Yachi, Kiyoto; US5676928, 1997.

Claims

1. An injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of a particulate suspension of a water-insoluble or poorly water-soluble drug substance wherein the particles in the suspension have a volume weighted mean diameter of up to 3 μm with not more than 3000 particles of 10 μm or greater size and not more than 300 particles of 25 μm or greater size, surface stabilized with one or more phospholipid surface modifiers and a pharmaceutically acceptable amount, safe for parenteral administration, of a pharmaceutically acceptable, water soluble polyhydroxy thermoprotecting agent, the ratio of the drug substance to the surface modifier is up to 5:1, the amount of the surface modifier is from 0.2% w/w to 5.0% w/w, and wherein the composition is substantially completely devoid of surfactants that require, during terminal steam sterilization, elevation of their cloud point temperature by addition of a cloud point modifier and the composition is substantially devoid of surfactant additives which coagulate on steam sterilization.

2. An injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of a particulate suspension of a water-insoluble or poorly water-soluble biologically active substance wherein the particles in the suspension have a volume weighted mean diameter of up to 3 μm with not more than 3000 particles of 10 μm or greater size and not more than 300 particles of 25 μm or greater size, surface stabilized with one or more phospholipid surface modifiers and a pharmaceutically acceptable amount safe for parenteral administration of a pharmaceutically acceptable, water soluble polyhydroxy thermoprotecting agent chosen from trehalose, lactose, dextrose, sorbitol, dextran and mannitol, the ratio of the active substance to the surface modifier is up to 5:1, the amount of the surface modifier is from 0.2% w/w to 5.0% w/w and the composition is substantially completely devoid of surfactants that require, during terminal steam sterilization, elevation of their cloud point temperature by addition of a cloud point modifier and the composition is substantially devoid of surfactant additives which coagulate on steam sterilization.
3. The injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of claim 1, wherein the thermoprotecting agent is chosen from trehalose, lactose, dextrose, sorbitol, dextran and mannitol.
4. The injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of any one of claims 1-3, wherein the phospholipid is a natural or synthetic phospholipid.
5. The injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of claim 2, wherein the phospholipid is an egg phospholipid or a soy phospholipid.
6. The injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of claim 1, wherein the suspension further comprises a pharmaceutical excipient for ophthalmic, peroral or transdermal administration of the water-insoluble or poorly water-soluble drug substance.
7. The injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of claim 2, wherein the active substance is an antifungal agent.
8. The injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of claim 7, wherein the antifungal agent is itraconazole.
9. The injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of claim 2, wherein the active substance is an immunosuppressive agent.
10. The injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of claim 9 wherein the immunosuppressive agent is a cyclosporin.
11. The injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of claim 2, wherein the active substance is a sterol.
12. The injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of claim 11, wherein the sterol is alfaxalone.
13. A lyophilized or spray dried powder prepared from the injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of any of claims 1 to 12.
14. An injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition according to claim 1, wherein the water-insoluble or poorly water-soluble drug substance is at a concentration suitable for either immediate release or sustained release delivery of the drug substance by parenteral administration.
15. The injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of claim 14, wherein the parenteral administration is intravenous, intramuscular, or subcutaneous administration.
16. The injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of claim 1, wherein the drug substance is an antifungal agent, an immunosuppressive agent, an immunoactive agent, an antiviral agent, an antineoplastic agent, an analgesic agent, an antiinflammatory agent, an antibiotic, an antiepileptic, an anesthetic, a hypnotic, a sedative, an antipsychotic agent, a neuroleptic agent, an antidepressant, an anxiolytic agent, an anticonvulsant agent, an antagonist, a neuron blocking agent, an anticholinergic agent, a cholinomimetic agent, an antimuscarinic agent, a muscarinic agent, an antiadrenergic, an antiarrhythmic, an antihypertensive agent, a hormone or a nutrient.
17. The injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of claim 1, wherein the pH of the suspension before

terminal steam sterilization is from about 5 to about 9 provided that the pH value prior to terminal steam sterilization is selected such that the chemical stability of the suspension components is maintained during and after the terminal steam sterilization step.

- 5 18. The injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of claim 1, wherein the injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of a particulate suspension is under nitrogen in a sealed vial, the water-insoluble or poorly water-soluble drug substance comprises 2% w/w itraconazole, the water soluble polyhydroxy thermoprotecting agent comprises 12% w/w trehalose, the surface modifier comprises 0.5% w/w egg phospholipid and the ratio of the drug substance to the surface modifier is 4:1.
- 10 19. The injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of claim 2, wherein the injectable, aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of a particulate suspension is under nitrogen in a sealed vial, the water-insoluble or poorly water-soluble biologically active substance comprises 2% w/w itraconazole, the water soluble polyhydroxy thermoprotecting agent comprises 12% w/w trehalose, the surface modifier comprises 0.5 % w/w egg phospholipid, and the ratio of the active substance to the surface modifier is 4:1.
- 15 20. The injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of claim 1, wherein the injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of a particulate suspension is under nitrogen in a sealed vial, the water-insoluble or poorly water-soluble drug substance comprises 5% w/w itraconazole, the water soluble polyhydroxy thermoprotecting agent comprises 12% w/w trehalose, the surface modifier comprises 1.1 % w/w egg phospholipid and the ratio of the drug substance to the surface modifier is 4.5:1.
- 20 21. The injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of claim 2, wherein the injectable, aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of a particulate suspension is under nitrogen in a sealed vial, the water-insoluble or poorly water-soluble biologically active substance comprises 5% w/w itraconazole, the water soluble polyhydroxy thermoprotecting agent comprises 12% w/w trehalose, the surface modifier comprises 1.1 % w/w egg phospholipid, and the ratio of the active substance to the surface modifier is 4.5:1.
- 25 22. The injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of any one of claims 18-21, wherein the particles in the suspension have a volume weighted mean diameter of 1.16 μm .
- 30 23. The injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of claim 1, wherein the injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of a particulate suspension is under nitrogen in a sealed vial, the water-insoluble or poorly water-soluble drug substance comprises 10% w/w itraconazole, the water soluble polyhydroxy thermoprotecting agent comprises 13% w/w trehalose, the surface modifier comprises 3.5% w/w egg phospholipid and the ratio of the drug substance to the surface modifier is 2.86:1.
- 35 24. The injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of claim 2, wherein the injectable, aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of a particulate suspension is under nitrogen in a sealed vial, the water-insoluble or poorly water-soluble biologically active substance comprises 10% w/w itraconazole, the water soluble polyhydroxy thermoprotecting agent comprises 13% w/w trehalose, the surface modifier comprises 3.5 % w/w egg phospholipid, and the ratio of the active substance to the surface modifier is 2.86:1.
- 40 25. The injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of claim 23 or 24, wherein the particles in the suspension have a volume weighted mean diameter of 1.03 μm .
- 45 26. A method for preparing an aqueous suspension comprising particles of a water-insoluble or poorly water-soluble biologically active substance comprising itraconazole, egg phospholipid surface modifier, and trehalose, the aqueous suspension having a particle size stability during steam sterilization such that the ratio of volume weighted mean particle size prior to sterilization to the volume weighted mean particle size after sterilization is 1.07:1.16, the method comprising sealing in a vial under nitrogen atmosphere, a composition comprising water, 2% w/w of particles of itraconazole, 0.5% w/w of egg phospholipid surface modifier, and 12% w/w of trehalose, and steam sterilizing the composition in the vial.
- 50 27. A method for preparing an aqueous suspension comprising particles of a water-insoluble or poorly water-soluble biologically active substance comprising itraconazole, egg phospholipid surface modifier, and trehalose, the aqueous suspension having a particle size stability during steam sterilization such that the ratio of volume weighted mean particle size prior to sterilization to the volume weighted mean particle size after sterilization is 1.01:1.16,
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the method comprising sealing in a vial under nitrogen atmosphere, a composition comprising water, 5% w/w of particles of itraconazole, 1.1% w/w of egg phospholipid surface modifier, and 12% w/w of trehalose, and steam sterilizing the composition in the vial.

28. A method for preparing an aqueous suspension comprising particles of a water-insoluble or poorly water-soluble biologically active substance comprising itraconazole, egg phospholipid surface modifier, and trehalose, the aqueous suspension having a particle size stability during steam sterilization such that the ratio of volume weighted mean particle size prior to sterilization to the volume weighted mean particle size after sterilization is 0.9:1.03, the method comprising sealing in a vial under nitrogen atmosphere, a composition comprising water, 10% w/w of particles of itraconazole, 3.5% w/w of egg phospholipid surface modifier, and 13% w/w of trehalose, and steam sterilizing the composition in the vial.

29. The injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of claim 1 or 2, which is free of polyethylene glycols, polyvinyl alcohol, or polyvinylpyrrolidone.

30. The injectable aqueous terminally steam sterilized composition of claim 1 or 2, which is free of polyethyleneglycol 40 stearate or a Poloxamer.

Patentansprüche

1. Injizierbare wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung einer Partikelsuspension einer wasser-unlöslichen oder schlecht wasserlöslichen Arzneimittelsubstanz, wobei die Partikel in der Suspension einen volumengewichteten mittleren Durchmesser von bis zu 3 µm aufweisen, wobei nicht mehr als 3000 Partikel eine Größe von 10 µm oder größer und nicht mehr als 300 Partikel eine Größe von 25 µm oder größer aufweisen, welche Arzneimittelsubstanz mit einem oder mehreren Phospholipid-Oberflächenmodifikatoren und einer pharmazeutisch akzeptablen, für parenterale Verabreichung sicheren Menge eines pharmazeutisch akzeptablen, wasserlöslichen, gegen Hitzeeinwirkung schützenden Polyhydroxy-Mittels oberflächenstabilisiert ist, wobei das Verhältnis der Arzneimittelsubstanz zum Oberflächenmodifikator 5:1 beträgt, die Menge des Oberflächenmodifikators von 0,2 Gew./Gew.-% bis 5,0 Gew./Gew.-% ist und wobei die Zusammensetzung im Wesentlichen vollständig frei von oberflächenaktiven Stoffen ist, welche während der abschließenden Dampfsterilisation eine Erhöhung ihres Trübungspunktes durch Zugabe eines Trübungspunktmodifikators erfordern, und wobei die Zusammensetzung im Wesentlichen frei von oberflächenwirksamen Zusatzmitteln ist, die bei Dampfsterilisation koagulieren.

2. Injizierbare, wässrige abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung einer Partikelsuspension einer wasser-unlöslichen oder schlecht wasserlöslichen, biologisch aktiven Substanz, wobei die Partikel in der Suspension einen volumengewichteten mittleren Durchmesser von bis zu 3 µm aufweisen, wobei nicht mehr als 3000 Partikel eine Größe von 10 µm oder größer und nicht mehr als 300 Partikel eine Größe von 25 µm oder größer aufweisen, welche biologisch aktive Substanz mit einem oder mehreren Phospholipid-Oberflächenmodifikatoren und einer pharmazeutisch akzeptablen, für parenterale Verabreichung sicheren Menge eines pharmazeutisch akzeptablen, wasserlöslichen, gegen Hitzeeinwirkung schützenden Polyhydroxy-Mittels oberflächenstabilisiert ist, das aus Trehalose, Lactose, Dextrose, Sorbitol, Dextran und Mannitol ausgewählt ist, wobei das Verhältnis der aktiven Substanz zum Oberflächenmodifikator 5:1 beträgt, die Menge des Oberflächenmodifikators bei 0,2 Gew./Gew.-% bis 5,0 Gew./Gew.-% liegt und die Zusammensetzung im Wesentlichen vollständig frei von oberflächenaktiven Stoffen ist, welche während der abschließenden Dampfsterilisation eine Erhöhung ihres Trübungspunktes durch Zugabe eines Trübungspunktmodifikators erfordern und wobei die Zusammensetzung im Wesentlichen frei von oberflächenwirksamen Zusatzmitteln ist, die bei Dampfsterilisation koagulieren.

3. Injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei das gegen Hitzeeinwirkung schützende Mittel aus Trehalose, Lactose, Dextrose, Sorbitol, Dextran und Mannitol ausgewählt ist.

4. Injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei das Phospholipid ein natürliches oder synthetisches Phospholipid ist.

5. Injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 2, wobei das Phospholipid ein Ei-Phospholipid oder ein Soja-Phospholipid ist.

6. Injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Suspension ferner einen Arzneimittelsubstanz aufweist.
- 5 7. Injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 2, wobei die aktive Substanz ein antifungales Mittel ist.
8. Injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 7, wobei das antifungale Mittel Itraconazol ist.
- 10 9. Injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 2, wobei die aktive Substanz ein immunsuppressives Mittel ist.
10. Injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 9, wobei das immunsuppressive Mittel ein Cyclosporin ist.
- 15 11. Injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 2, wobei die aktive Substanz ein Sterin ist.
12. Injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 11, wobei das Sterin Alfaxalon ist.
- 20 13. Gefriergetrocknetes oder sprühgetrocknetes Pulver, das aus der injizierbaren, wässrigen, terminal dampfsterilisierten Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 12 hergestellt ist.
- 25 14. Injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die wasser-unlösliche oder schlecht wasserlösliche Arzneimittelsubstanz eine Konzentration aufweist, die entweder für eine Abgabe mit sofortiger Freisetzung oder für eine Abgabe mit verzögerter Freisetzung der Arzneimittelsubstanz durch parenterale Verabreichung geeignet ist.
- 30 15. Injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 14, wobei die parenterale Verabreichung eine intravenöse, intramuskuläre oder subkutane Verabreichung ist.
- 35 16. Injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Arzneimittelsubstanz ein antifungales Mittel, ein immunsuppressives Mittel, ein immunaktives Mittel, ein antivirales Mittel, ein Antineoplastikum, ein Analgetikum, ein entzündungshemmendes Mittel, ein Antibiotikum, ein Antiepileptikum, ein Anästhetikum, ein Hypnotikum, ein Sedativum, ein Antipsychotikum, ein Neuroleptikum, ein Antidepressivum, ein Anxiolytikum, ein Antikonvulsivum, ein Antagonist, ein Neuronenblocker, ein Anticholinergikum, ein Cholinomimetikum, ein Antimuskarinikum, ein Muskarinikum, ein Antiadrenergikum, ein Antiarrhythmikum, ein Antihypertensivum, ein Hormon oder ein Nährstoff ist.
- 40 17. Injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei der pH-Wert der Suspension vor der abschließenden Dampfsterilisation bei ungefähr 5 bis ungefähr 9 liegt, vorausgesetzt, der pH-Wert vor der abschließenden Dampfsterilisation wird so gewählt, dass die chemische Stabilität der Suspensionsbestandteile während und nach dem abschließenden Dampfsterilisationsschritt aufrechterhalten wird.
- 45 18. Injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei sich die injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung einer Partikelsuspension unter Stickstoff in einer abgedichteten Phiole befindet, die wasser-unlösliche oder schlecht wasserlösliche Arzneimittelsubstanz 2 Gew./Gew.-% Itraconazol aufweist, das wasserlösliche, gegen Hitzeeinwirkung schützende Polyhydroxy-Mittel 12 Gew./Gew.-% Trehalose aufweist, der Oberflächenmodifikator 0,5 Gew.-Gew.-% Ei-Phospholipid aufweist und das Verhältnis der Arzneimittelsubstanz zum Oberflächenmodifikator 4:1 beträgt.
- 50 19. Injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 2, wobei sich die injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung einer Partikelsuspension unter Stickstoff in einer abgedichteten Phiole befindet, die wasser-unlösliche oder schlecht wasserlösliche, biologisch aktive Substanz 2 Gew./Gew.-% Itraconazol aufweist, das wasserlösliche, gegen Hitzeeinwirkung schützende Polyhydroxy-Mittel 12 Gew./Gew.-% Trehalose aufweist, der Oberflächenmodifikator 0,5 Gew./Gew.-% Ei-Phospholipid aufweist und das Verhältnis der aktiven Substanzen zum Oberflächenmodifikator 4:1 beträgt.
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20. Injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei sich die injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung einer Partikelsuspension unter Stickstoff in einer abgedichteten Phiole befindet, die wasser-unlösliche oder schlecht wasserlösliche Arzneimittelsubstanz 5 Gew./Gew.-% Itraconazol aufweist, das wasserlösliche, gegen Hitzeeinwirkung schützende Polyhydroxy-Mittel 12 Gew./Gew.-% Trehalose aufweist, der Oberflächenmodifikator 1,1 Gew./Gew.-% Ei-Phospholipid aufweist und das Verhältnis der Arzneimittelsubstanz zum Oberflächenmodifikator 4,5:1 beträgt.
21. Injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 2, wobei sich die injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung einer Partikelsuspension unter Stickstoff in einer abgedichteten Phiole befindet, die wasser-unlösliche oder schlecht wasserlösliche, biologisch aktive Substanz 5 Gew./Gew.-% Itraconazol aufweist, das wasserlösliche, gegen Hitzeeinwirkung schützende Polyhydroxy-Mittel 12 Gew./Gew.-% Trehalose aufweist, der Oberflächenmodifikator 1,1 Gew./Gew.-% Ei-Phospholipid aufweist und das Verhältnis der aktiven Substanz zum Oberflächenmodifikator 4,5:1 beträgt.
22. Injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung nach einem der Ansprüche 18 bis 21, wobei die Partikel in der Suspension einen volumengewichteten mittleren Durchmesser von 1,16 µm aufweisen.
23. Injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1, wobei sich die injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung einer Partikelsuspension unter Stickstoff in einer abgedichteten Phiole befindet, die wasser-unlösliche oder schlecht wasserlösliche Arzneimittelsubstanz 10 Gew./Gew.-% Itraconazol aufweist, das wasserlösliche, gegen Hitzeeinwirkung schützende Polyhydroxy-Mittel 13 Gew./Gew.-% Trehalose aufweist, der Oberflächenmodifikator 3,5 Gew./Gew.-% Ei-Phospholipid aufweist und das Verhältnis der Arzneimittelsubstanz zum Oberflächenmodifikator 2,86:1 beträgt.
24. Injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 2, wobei sich die injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung einer Partikelsuspension unter Stickstoff in einer abgedichteten Phiole befindet, die wasser-unlösliche oder schlecht wasserlösliche, biologisch aktive Substanz 10 Gew./Gew.-% Itraconazol aufweist, das wasserlösliche, gegen Hitzeeinwirkung schützende Polyhydroxy-Mittel 13 Gew./Gew.-% Trehalose aufweist, der Oberflächenmodifikator 3,5 Gew./Gew.-% Ei-Phospholipid aufweist und das Verhältnis der aktiven Substanz zum Oberflächenmodifikator 2,86:1 beträgt.
25. Injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 23 oder 24, wobei die Partikel in der Suspension einen volumengewichteten mittleren Durchmesser von 1,03 µm aufweisen.
26. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer wässrigen Suspension, welche Partikel einer wasser-unlöslichen oder schlecht wasserlöslichen, biologisch aktiven Substanz enthält, welche Itraconazol, einen Ei-Phospholipid-Oberflächenmodifikator und Trehalose aufweist, wobei die wässrige Suspension während der Dampfsterilisation eine Partikelgrößenstabilität aufweist, so dass das Verhältnis der volumengewichteten mittleren Partikelgröße vor der Sterilisation zur volumengewichteten mittleren Partikelgröße nach der Sterilisation 1,07:1,16 beträgt, wobei das Verfahren das Abdichten in einer Phiole unter Stickstoffatmosphäre, eine Zusammensetzung, die Wasser, 2 Gew./Gew.-% Itraconazol-Partikel, 0,5 Gew./Gew.-% Ei-Phospholipid-Oberflächenmodifikator und 12 Gew./Gew.-% Trehalose enthält, und Dampfsterilisation der Zusammensetzung in der Phiole aufweist.
27. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer wässrigen Suspension, welche Partikel einer wasser-unlöslichen oder schlecht wasserlöslichen, biologisch aktiven Substanz enthält, welche Itraconazol, einen Ei-Phospholipid-Oberflächenmodifikator und Trehalose aufweist, wobei die wässrige Suspension während der Dampfsterilisation eine Partikelgrößenstabilität aufweist, so dass das Verhältnis der volumengewichteten mittleren Partikelgröße vor der Sterilisation zur volumengewichteten mittleren Partikelgröße nach der Sterilisation 1,01:1,16 beträgt, wobei das Verfahren das Abdichten in einer Phiole unter Stickstoffatmosphäre, eine Zusammensetzung, die Wasser, 5 Gew./Gew.-% Itraconazol-Partikel, 1,1 Gew./Gew.-% Ei-Phospholipid-Oberflächenmodifikator und 12 Gew./Gew.-% Trehalose enthält, und Dampfsterilisation der Zusammensetzung in der Phiole aufweist.
28. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer wässrigen Suspension, welche Partikel einer wasser-unlöslichen oder schlecht wasserlöslichen, biologisch aktiven Substanz enthält, welche Itraconazol, einen Ei-Phospholipid-Oberflächenmodifikator und Trehalose aufweist, wobei die wässrige Suspension während der Dampfsterilisation eine Partikelgrößenstabilität aufweist, so dass das Verhältnis der volumengewichteten mittleren Partikelgröße vor der Sterilisation zur volumengewichteten mittleren Partikelgröße nach der Sterilisation 0,9:1,03 beträgt, wobei das Verfahren das Abdichten in einer Phiole unter Stickstoffatmosphäre, eine Zusammensetzung, die Wasser, 10 Gew./Gew.-%

Itraconazol-Partikel, 3,5 Gew./Gew.-% Ei-Phospholipid-Oberflächenmodifikator und 13 Gew./Gew.-% Trehalose enthält, und Dampfsterilisation der Zusammensetzung in der Phiole aufweist.

29. Injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, die frei von Polyethylenglycolen, Polyvinylalkohol oder Polyvinylpyrrolidon ist.

30. Injizierbare, wässrige, abschließend dampfsterilisierte Zusammensetzung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, die frei von Polyethylenglycol-40-Stearat oder Poloxamer ist.

Revendications

1. Composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale d'une suspension particulière d'une substance médicamenteuse insoluble dans l'eau ou peu soluble dans l'eau dans laquelle les particules dans la suspension ont un diamètre moyen pondéré en volume de jusqu'à 3 µm, ne présentant pas plus de 3000 particules de 10 µm ou de dimension supérieure et pas plus de 300 particules de 25 µm ou de dimension supérieure, stabilisée en surface par un ou plusieurs agents modificateurs de surface phospholipides et une quantité pharmaceutiquement acceptable, sans danger lors d'une administration parentérale, d'un agent thermoprotecteur polyhydroxy soluble dans l'eau pharmaceutiquement acceptable, le rapport de la substance médicamenteuse sur l'agent modificateur de surface est de jusqu'à 5:1, la quantité de l'agent modificateur de surface est de 0,2% p/p à 5,0% p/p, et dans laquelle la composition est substantiellement complètement exempte d'agents tensioactifs qui requièrent, pendant la stérilisation terminale à la vapeur, une élévation de leur température de point de trouble par ajout d'un agent modificateur du point de trouble et la composition est substantiellement exempte d'additifs tensioactifs qui coagulent lors d'une stérilisation à la vapeur.

2. Composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale d'une suspension particulière d'une substance biologiquement active insoluble dans l'eau ou peu soluble dans l'eau dans laquelle les particules en suspension présentent un diamètre moyen pondéré en volume de jusqu'à 3 µm avec pas plus de 3000 particules de 10 µm ou d'une dimension supérieure et pas plus de 300 particules de 25 µm ou d'une dimension supérieure, stabilisée en surface par un ou plusieurs agents modificateurs de surface phospholipides et une quantité pharmaceutiquement acceptable, sans danger lors d'une administration parentérale, d'un agent thermoprotecteur polyhydroxy soluble dans l'eau pharmaceutiquement acceptable choisi parmi le tréhalose, le lactose, le dextrose, le sorbitol, le dextran et le mannitol, le rapport de la substance active sur l'agent modificateur de surface est de jusqu'à 5:1, la quantité de l'agent modificateur de surface est de 0,2% p/p à 5,0% p/p, et la composition est substantiellement complètement exempte d'agents tensioactifs qui requièrent, pendant la stérilisation terminale à la vapeur, une élévation de leur température de point de trouble par ajout d'un agent modificateur du point de trouble et la composition est substantiellement exempte d'additifs tensioactifs qui coagulent lors d'une stérilisation à la vapeur.

3. Composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale suivant la revendication 1, dans laquelle l'agent thermoprotecteur est choisi parmi le tréhalose, le lactose, le dextrose, le sorbitol, le dextran et le mannitol.

4. Composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1-3, dans laquelle le phospholipide est un phospholipide naturel ou synthétique.

5. Composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale suivant la revendication 2, dans laquelle le phospholipide est un phospholipide d'oeuf ou un phospholipide de soja.

6. Composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale suivant la revendication 1, dans laquelle la suspension comprend en outre un excipient pharmaceutique pour une administration ophtalmique, perorale ou percutanée de la substance médicamenteuse insoluble dans l'eau ou peu soluble dans l'eau.

7. Composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale suivant la revendication 2, dans laquelle la substance active est un agent antifongique.

8. Composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale suivant la revendication 7, dans laquelle l'agent antifongique est de l'itraconazole.

9. Composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale suivant la revendication 2, dans laquelle la substance active est un agent immunosuppresseur.
- 5 10. Composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale suivant la revendication 9, dans laquelle l'agent immunosuppresseur est une cyclosporine.
11. Composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale suivant la revendication 2, dans laquelle la substance active est un stérol.
- 10 12. Composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale suivant la revendication 11, dans laquelle le stérol est de l'alfaxalone.
13. Poudre lyophilisée ou séchée par pulvérisation préparée à partir de la composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 12.
- 15 14. Composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale suivant la revendication 1, dans laquelle la substance médicamenteuse insoluble dans l'eau ou peu soluble dans l'eau est en une concentration appropriée pour une délivrance à libération immédiate ou à libération prolongée de la substance médicamenteuse par administration parentérale.
- 20 15. Composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale suivant la revendication 14, dans laquelle l'administration parentérale comprend une administration intraveineuse, intramusculaire, ou sous-cutanée.
- 25 16. Composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale suivant la revendication 1, dans laquelle la substance médicamenteuse est un agent antifongique, un agent immunosuppresseur, un agent immunoactif, un agent antiviral, un agent antinéoplasique, un agent analgésique, un agent anti-inflammatoire, un antibiotique, un antiépileptique, un anesthésique, un hypnotique, un sédatif, un agent antipsychotique, un agent neuroleptique, un antidépresseur, un agent anxiolytique, un agent anticonvulsion, un antagoniste, un agent bloquant les neurones, un agent anticholinergique, un agent cholinomimétique, un agent antimuscarinique, un agent muscarinique, un agent antiadrénergique, un antiarrhythmique, un antihypertenseur, une hormone ou un nutriment.
- 30 17. Composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale suivant la revendication 1, dans laquelle le pH de la suspension avant une stérilisation terminale à la vapeur est d'environ 5 à environ 9 à condition que la valeur de pH avant la stérilisation terminale à la vapeur est sélectionnée de manière à ce que la stabilité chimique des composants de la suspension soit maintenue pendant et après l'étape de stérilisation terminale à la vapeur.
- 35 18. Composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale suivant la revendication 1, dans laquelle la composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale d'une suspension particulière est sous azote dans un flacon scellé, la substance médicamenteuse insoluble dans l'eau ou peu soluble dans l'eau comprend de l'itraconazole à 2% p/p, l'agent thermoprotecteur polyhydroxy soluble dans l'eau comprend du tréhalose à 12% p/p, l'agent modificateur de surface comprend du phospholipide d'oeuf à 0,5% p/p et le rapport de la substance médicamenteuse sur l'agent modificateur de surface est de 4:1.
- 40 19. Composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale suivant la revendication 2, dans laquelle la composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale d'une suspension particulière est sous azote dans un flacon scellé, la substance biologiquement active insoluble dans l'eau ou peu soluble dans l'eau comprend de l'itraconazole à 2% p/p, l'agent thermoprotecteur polyhydroxy soluble dans l'eau comprend du tréhalose à 12% p/p, l'agent modificateur de surface comprend du phospholipide d'oeuf à 0,5% p/p et le rapport de la substance active sur l'agent modificateur de surface est de 4:1.
- 50 20. Composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale suivant la revendication 1, dans laquelle la composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale d'une suspension particulière est sous azote dans un flacon scellé, la substance médicamenteuse insoluble dans l'eau ou peu soluble dans l'eau comprend de l'itraconazole à 5% p/p, l'agent thermoprotecteur polyhydroxy soluble dans l'eau comprend du tréhalose à 12% p/p, l'agent modificateur de surface comprend du phospholipide d'oeuf à 1,1% p/p et le rapport de la substance médicamenteuse sur l'agent modificateur de surface est de 4,5:1.
- 55 21. Composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale suivant la revendication 2, dans laquelle

la composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale d'une suspension particulaire est sous azote dans un flacon scellé, la substance biologiquement active insoluble dans l'eau ou peu soluble dans l'eau comprend de l'itraconazole à 5% p/p, l'agent thermoprotecteur polyhydroxy soluble dans l'eau comprend du tréhalose à 12% p/p, l'agent modificateur de surface comprend du phospholipide d'oeuf à 1,1% p/p et le rapport de la substance active sur l'agent modificateur de surface est de 4,5:1.

22. Composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 18 à 21, dans laquelle les particules dans la suspension présentent un diamètre moyen pondéré en volume de 1,16 μm .

23. Composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale suivant la revendication 1, dans laquelle la composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale d'une suspension particulaire est sous azote dans un flacon scellé, la substance médicamenteuse insoluble dans l'eau ou peu soluble dans l'eau comprend de l'itraconazole à 10% p/p, l'agent thermoprotecteur polyhydroxy soluble dans l'eau comprend du tréhalose à 13% p/p, l'agent modificateur de surface comprend du phospholipide d'oeuf à 3,5% p/p et le rapport de la substance médicamenteuse sur l'agent modificateur de surface est de 2,86:1.

24. Composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale suivant la revendication 2, dans laquelle la composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale d'une suspension particulaire est sous azote dans un flacon scellé, la substance biologiquement active insoluble dans l'eau ou peu soluble dans l'eau comprend de l'itraconazole à 10% p/p, l'agent thermoprotecteur polyhydroxy soluble dans l'eau comprend du tréhalose à 13% p/p, l'agent modificateur de surface comprend du phospholipide d'oeuf à 3,5% p/p et le rapport de la substance active sur l'agent modificateur de surface est de 2,86:1.

25. Composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale suivant la revendication 23 ou 24, dans laquelle les particules dans la suspension présentent un diamètre moyen pondéré en volume de 1,03 μm .

26. Procédé de préparation d'une suspension aqueuse comprenant des particules d'une substance biologiquement active insoluble dans l'eau ou peu soluble dans l'eau comprenant de l'itraconazole, de l'agent modificateur de surface phospholipide d'oeuf et du tréhalose, la suspension aqueuse présentant une stabilité de taille particulaire pendant la stérilisation à la vapeur telle que le rapport de la taille particulaire moyenne pondérée selon le volume avant la stérilisation sur la taille particulaire moyenne pondérée selon le volume après la stérilisation soit de 1,07:1,16, le procédé comprenant le scellage dans un flacon sous une atmosphère d'azote d'une composition comprenant de l'eau, des particules d'itraconazole à 2% p/p, de l'agent modificateur de surface phospholipide d'oeuf à 0,5% p/p et du tréhalose à 12% p/p, et la stérilisation à la vapeur de la composition dans le flacon.

27. Procédé de préparation d'une suspension aqueuse comprenant des particules d'une substance biologiquement active insoluble dans l'eau ou peu soluble dans l'eau comprenant de l'itraconazole, de l'agent modificateur de surface phospholipide d'oeuf et du tréhalose, la suspension aqueuse présentant une stabilité de taille particulaire pendant la stérilisation à la vapeur telle que le rapport de la taille particulaire moyenne pondérée selon le volume avant la stérilisation sur la taille particulaire moyenne pondérée selon le volume après la stérilisation soit de 1,01:1,16, le procédé comprenant le scellage dans un flacon sous une atmosphère d'azote d'une composition comprenant de l'eau, des particules d'itraconazole à 5% p/p, de l'agent modificateur de surface phospholipide d'oeuf à 1,1% p/p et du tréhalose à 12% p/p, et la stérilisation à la vapeur de la composition dans le flacon.

28. Procédé de préparation d'une suspension aqueuse comprenant des particules d'une substance biologiquement active insoluble dans l'eau ou peu soluble dans l'eau comprenant de l'itraconazole, de l'agent modificateur de surface phospholipide d'oeuf et du tréhalose, la suspension aqueuse présentant une stabilité de taille particulaire pendant la stérilisation à la vapeur telle que le rapport de la taille particulaire moyenne pondérée selon le volume avant la stérilisation sur la taille particulaire moyenne pondérée selon le volume après la stérilisation soit de 0,9:1,03, le procédé comprenant le scellage dans un flacon sous une atmosphère d'azote d'une composition comprenant de l'eau, des particules d'itraconazole à 10% p/p, de l'agent modificateur de surface phospholipide d'oeuf à 3,5% p/p et du tréhalose à 13% p/p, et la stérilisation à la vapeur de la composition dans le flacon.

29. Composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale suivant la revendication 1 ou 2, qui est exempte de polyéthylèneglycols, d'alcool de polyvinyle, ou de polyvinylpyrrolidone.

30. Composition aqueuse injectable stérilisée à la vapeur en phase terminale suivant la revendication 1 ou 2, qui est

exempte de stéarate de polyéthylèneglycol 40 ou d'un Poloxamer.

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